



# POWERS SURGE U. S. TO KEEP OUT OF MEXICO

Offer Friendly Aid to Prevent  
Armed Intervention.

## CONFERENCE HELD AT STATE DEPARTMENT

Diplomats of Britain, Hon-  
duras and Costa Rica  
Take Part.

## LID MAY BLOW OFF ANY TIME. IS FEAR

Washington Hears Car-  
ranza Is Ready to Flee  
the Country.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Following a series of conferences at the State Department today certain members of the diplomatic corps in Washington are full of rumors that some of the other Powers have offered their friendly offices in an effort to assist the United States in solving the Mexican situation, without resort to armed intervention.

The diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Brazil, Honduras and Costa Rica were among those who talked with the Secretary of State.

All of these Governments are anxious that there should be no armed intervention on the part of the United States, the Latin countries because of their traditional distrust of the intervention of the United States, Great Britain for various reasons, among which may be mentioned her desire not to see any development which may interrupt the operation of the British oil concessions at Tampico, whence now comes most of the fuel oil being used in this country.

Both at the State Department and at the chancelleries concerned there is a decided disposition not to discuss the purpose of today's conferences. It is no secret, however, that at all, and particularly at the British and Brazilian embassies, there is considerable concern over the possibility that recent developments in Mexico and along the border may in the near future force the United States to intervene.

"Lid Off" Any Moment.  
Meantime officials of the American Government are apprehensive that any moment the lid may be blown off in Mexico.

There were evidences today that in the United States, there is considerable concern over the possibility that recent developments in Mexico and along the border may in the near future force the United States to intervene.

One of the army transports is now being loaded at New Orleans to be ready to proceed to Tampico or to other ports in the Gulf of Mexico. The navy transport Hancock, now en route to Santo Domingo with marine reinforcements for Admiral Cervera, has been ordered to proceed there to Vera Cruz. The transport Buffalo has been sent down the west coast of Mexico from San Diego, Cal.

No New Reports of Riots.

Although in the past twenty-four hours there have been no fresh reports of anti-American demonstrations, officials of the State Department are still concerned over the possibility that some of the Mexican states, which have been in the hands of the Carranza forces, may be about to take steps to get Americans out of the country as quickly as possible should such an emergency arise.

One of the army transports is now being loaded at New Orleans to be ready to proceed to Tampico or to other ports in the Gulf of Mexico. The navy transport Hancock, now en route to Santo Domingo with marine reinforcements for Admiral Cervera, has been ordered to proceed there to Vera Cruz. The transport Buffalo has been sent down the west coast of Mexico from San Diego, Cal.

Although in the past twenty-four hours there have been no fresh reports of anti-American demonstrations, officials of the State Department are still concerned over the possibility that some of the Mexican states, which have been in the hands of the Carranza forces, may be about to take steps to get Americans out of the country as quickly as possible should such an emergency arise.

# CZERNOWITZ EVACUATED AS RUSSIANS PRESS ON; AUSTRIANS ISOLATED

Bucharest Despatch Says Teutons Burned Railroads  
After Abandoning Bukovina Capital—Kovel  
Is Threatened.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
PETROGRAD, June 15.—The Russian official statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along.

It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians. The Austrians, however, are still occupying the entire line of the Strypa and that a wedge has been driven into the enemy's front in Volhynia, forty miles deep and seventy-five miles wide at its base.

The wedge separates the Austrians from the Germans and threatens Kovel, one of the most important railroad junctions in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The wedge is now being widened and the Austrians are being driven back to the Dniester, which is thirty miles deep and thirty-five miles wide at its base.

Both wedges are steadily deepening and widening. The Austrians, however, are still holding in the Tarnopol district.

The Russians are confident that the success of their wings will have the desired effect upon the situation at Tarnopol. Czernowitz is regarded now as practically isolated not only from the rest of the Austro-Hungarian forces, but also from Austria. The only communications with the city are by a single line, which is being cut by the Russians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

The Russian War Office statement today that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking a number of arrested civilians along. It is added that the railroad stock was sent to Iltan and that the tracks were destroyed by the retreating Austrians.

# RAILROADS' OFFERS SPURNED BY UNIONS

Brotherhoods, Quitting Conference, Arrange for Vote on Great Strike.

## SPLIT ON ARBITRATION

Employees' Leaders Refuse to Accept Proposed Ways to Peace.

The conference between the general managers of the railways and representatives of the four big brotherhoods of railway employees came to an end yesterday afternoon, when the last peace overture of the railway managers was rejected by the employees. Within an hour after adjournment preparations had been begun to submit a strike vote not only to the 400,000 union men on the road, but to every other employee, non-union or union.

Every one of them will be asked to vote on the question: "Are you willing to leave the service of the railroad by which you are employed, and accept a settlement may be reached by the committee and your representative?"

A two-thirds vote will mean a strike throughout the country on all trains, except mail and milk trains, and in every yard, terminal and roundhouse, unless at a later session an agreement is reached. The attitude of the union leaders as the conference ended was that under no circumstance, now or hereafter, would they consent to any form of arbitration in which it would be possible for a man to lose anything in any way of double compensation, arbitrary pay or any other privilege.

Proposals Rejected by Unions.  
One of the proposals rejected by the union leaders yesterday afternoon was that the entire question should be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission for decision, or if they are without the power, that both sides join in a petition to Congress, asking that the Commission be given power to decide. The second was for arbitration under the Newlands act, which was passed largely through the effective work of A. B. Harrison, president of the Order of Railway Conductors.

The union men at the conference, and W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who was present.

The final proposal made by the railway managers was drawn up after a session on Wednesday which lasted until midnight. It was the sole offer of business made by the railway managers at the conference, and it was rejected by the union men at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Practically all of the general managers who have attended the conference were present, and the hall of the Engineering Societies was filled with delegates from the unions on the various roads.

Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, chairman of the joint committee on the strike, and without further preliminary reading.

The national conference committee of the railways has carefully considered your proposals, and your explanations of their meaning and practical application. In our judgment, no reasons developed during our conference to justify the extraordinary changes in operating methods and practices, which your proposals involve, nor was anything presented to justify your requested radical revision of the established basis of compensation for men in engine, train and yard service.

Three Interests to Consider.  
"We are confident that you and the men you represent will recognize the responsibilities to three substantial interests, viz:

1. (a) To the employees here involved whose efficient service is acknowledged and with whom the railway has no differences, which cannot be considered fairly and decided justly by an impartial body.

(b) To all other employees of the railway, whose interests would be injured by the partiality of the preference of any particular group of fellow workers.

2. To the owners of the railways, who have a right to participate in the earnings of their business on a fair and equitable basis.

3. To the public, who are vitally interested in the maintenance of an uninterrupted and efficient transportation service, and whose ultimate control of the situation we all recognize as fundamental.

We reiterate the statement given by the railways and repeated to you by this committee, that the railways have no desire to change either the existing rates of pay or working rules, nor to reduce the earning possibilities of the employees under their existing schedule of rates and rules. No card will be issued except to persons who produce absolute proof of their need of new clothes.

One-fifth of the stock on hand may then be sold until July 31, after which no clothes on the reserved list may be sold without the production of a clothing card issued officially. No card will be issued except to persons who produce absolute proof of their need of new clothes.

The Munichener Neueste Nachrichten prints an interview with Thorildt von Batocki, in which the German food dictator is quoted as saying:

"Only an average harvest is to be expected, and certainly this will be below the average. Moreover, there is no hope of such an abundant potato crop as in 1915. The cattle outlook is unsatisfactory. Very few cattle are ready for slaughter in north Germany. The milk cows perhaps will be sufficient, and there also are plenty of calves, but the whole situation of cattle for slaughter is very bad. The same is true of hogs. The outlook for the fruit and vegetable crops is not very good."

# WILSON AND MARSHALL NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION; PRESIDENT FORCES THE ISSUE ON DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE

## DELEGATES, BY THREATS, FORCE NOMINATIONS

Danger of Scant Crowd to  
Launch Ticket Leads to  
Long Night Session.

## OLD LEADERS RESENT CHOICE OF MCCORMICK

Dictation by the President  
Leaves Scars in the National Committee.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The delegates to the Democratic convention finally had their way about it. They forced the leaders to undertake the nomination of President and Vice-President instead of waiting until late to-morrow or Saturday.

Among the delegates who refused to stay in St. Louis any longer were the Tammany men. They served notice they would not stay later than Friday afternoon.

The men who had come with credentials to attend this cut and dried Democratic gathering had grown tired of carrying out the programme handed to them piecemeal from Washington, and the only way they could be held here longer was through a promise of immediate action on the important business as it was, a good many packed their suit cases and started for home to-day, leaving alternates to act for them.

While the party leaders yielded, they put off the session as long as possible and it was after 9 o'clock to-night when the convention got down to the business of making the nominating speeches.

The intention of the leaders at the beginning of the session to sit right through until all the business of the convention had been done, and the nominating speeches would not come until the early hours of the morning and as it would be daylight before the platform was adopted and all the details of the convention concluded.

Give Up Day to Planks.  
Democrats are notorious for their record of night sessions. Republicans have more regard for their own comfort and the convenience of their guests. This year, however, there seemed to be no excuse at all for the all night Democratic shindy. Yet the daylight hours were being squandered on the nominating speeches.

The delegates might attend planks and go by riding. In fact the evening session made an hour later so that the St. Louis folk who had arranged social doings for the official visitors might not be disappointed.

The Democratic chiefs are counting on the generosity and good nature of the St. Louis people. They had promised the St. Louisans a four day convention, in return for which they would give them the city of St. Louis.

Now that the delegates have run away with the show the leaders feel the hotel keepers and others will have to take their money and go home.

It was a foregone conclusion that President Wilson would be renominated probably by acclamation, and as the issue of the day was clear, the St. Louis crowd would again be the running mate.

A considerable flurry in Democratic circles was caused when it was known that the New York delegation had decided at a special meeting in the morning to present the name of Ambassador James K. McKim for the Presidency.

This action was taken after it had become apparent that many of the New York delegates were opposed to the renomination of Mr. Marshall. The general understanding by night, however, was that the Gerard boom was not to be taken very seriously.

Mr. McKim was a member of the New York delegation and he was a powerful man in the Democratic party. He was a member of the New York delegation and he was a powerful man in the Democratic party.

The feeling among many of the Democratic leaders against White House President Wilson was not new. It was when word reached here from President Wilson that he had been elected that the feeling was renewed.

The members of the National Committee are resentful of the selection of Mr. Wilson for President. They feel that the selection of Mr. Wilson for President is a betrayal of the Democratic party.

Some members of the committee are resentful of the selection of Mr. Wilson for President. They feel that the selection of Mr. Wilson for President is a betrayal of the Democratic party.

Some members of the committee are resentful of the selection of Mr. Wilson for President. They feel that the selection of Mr. Wilson for President is a betrayal of the Democratic party.

Some members of the committee are resentful of the selection of Mr. Wilson for President. They feel that the selection of Mr. Wilson for President is a betrayal of the Democratic party.

Some members of the committee are resentful of the selection of Mr. Wilson for President. They feel that the selection of Mr. Wilson for President is a betrayal of the Democratic party.

Some members of the committee are resentful of the selection of Mr. Wilson for President. They feel that the selection of Mr. Wilson for President is a betrayal of the Democratic party.

Some members of the committee are resentful of the selection of Mr. Wilson for President. They feel that the selection of Mr. Wilson for President is a betrayal of the Democratic party.

## WILSON INSISTS ON PLANK FOR PURE AMERICANISM

Flat Warning Against Any Wavering in Platform Sent  
to St. Louis—President Was Ready to Go Himself and Compel Obedience.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—At 12:40 o'clock this morning Secretary Tamm learned by long distance telephone from one of the President's representatives at St. Louis that the platform committee had adopted the American plank submitted by the White House without any change of phraseology.

Earlier in the evening there had been fears that a serious situation might grow out of the President's insistence on such a plank. Senate St. Louis, Missouri, among whose constituents are many Germans, was understood to be leading the opposition.

The President had notified the committee that he would not consent to substantial modification of the plank he has submitted through Secretary of War Baker.

The President's notification was drawn forth by reports from the convention city to the effect that the platform committee regarded the formulation of this particular plank as a vexing problem and that they were striving to deal with the matter in a decided way, which would cover disloyalty but would contain nothing to offend the feelings of decent naturalized citizens.

These reports had an irritating effect upon some of the President's advisers here. Connected with statements that the convention's decision to nominate a platform plank which could be regarded as a betrayal of the American cause, they gave rise to the question of whether or not the President might encounter real difficulties in enforcing his own views.

Democratic leaders are not forgetful of the fact that the policy of "settling" embodied in the McKim resolution several months ago found widespread support among the Democrats of Congress. They could be easily convinced that the attitude of the members of Congress was an accurate reflection of a substantial element of Democratic sentiment.

Wilson to Act Forcefully.  
Acting on the counsel of his advisers, the President was prepared to deal forcefully with any small which may arise in the platform committee or in the convention itself. It was related that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment. It was said that the President would go to St. Louis at once, and that he would be ready to act at any moment.

## One Dissenting Vote for Wilson Cast by Delegate Burke of Chicago.

WESCOTT JUSTIFIES  
"WATCHFUL WAITING"

"Has Kept Us Out of War,"  
He Says—Lauds Mexican Policy.

## GALLERY AND FLOOR CHEER 46 MINUTES

Bryan Eulogizes President  
—Convention Adjourns  
to 11 o'clock To-day.

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, June 15 (Friday).  
For President—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey.  
For Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana.

This ticket was renominated by the Democratic National Convention in the Coliseum here a few minutes before midnight to-night. The President was not literally nominated by acclamation. One delegate defiantly shouted "No" when Chairman Ollie James put the question. This was Delegate at Large Robert Emmet Burke of Chicago.

It took the bloom off the rose. Senator James was obliged to announce the vote—1692 to 1. The renomination of Mr. Wilson was accomplished at 11:56 P. M., after a nominating speech by Judge John W. Wescott of New Jersey, and seconding speeches by Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio and Gov. Stuart of Virginia.

Marshall Without Dissent.  
Vice-President Marshall was renominated by acclamation. Delegate Burke having objected. The formality was recorded at 11:57 P. M.

All opposition crumbled away. The candidacies of Roger Sullivan of Illinois, Gov. Major of Missouri and Gov. Moreland of Nebraska having failed to enlist serious support.

Mr. Marshall was placed in renomination by Senator Kent of Indiana. There were no seconding speeches. The name of Ambassador James W. Gerard, who was endorsed by the New York delegation for Vice-President, was not presented to the convention.

The Friday superstition had been deferred to, although it was a close race.

Adjourn to 11 o'clock.  
At 12:07 A. M. a committee was appointed to wait on the platform committee to see if it could get its report ready within reasonable time, and so wind up all remaining convention work. It had been in session at the Danmore Hotel since early Thursday morning.

At 12:30 A. M. Senator Hughes of New Jersey reported that the platform committee was unable to say when it could report. There were cries of "Adjourn" and "Let's go to bed."

At 12:45 A. M. Chairman James put the question and a recess was ordered until 11 A. M. to-day.

At 12:45 A. M. the committee on resolutions showed no sign of concluding its labor. A debate had started over the tariff plank that threatened to be protracted. An effort was being made to limit the discussion, but with no avail. The old line Democrats were objecting strenuously to the wording of the proposed plank as a departure from time honored Democratic principles.

Chairman Stone at 1 o'clock announced that the platform committee probably would continue in session for the greater part of the night. He said that the planks on foreign policy, peace, and the tariff had been completed, but that nothing had been done by the full committee on such important matters as suffrage and prohibition. The committee, he said, would continue its labors until the platform was finished.

Later it was reported that the full committee had completed the Americanism plank. It has been made "as strong as language can make it without using the word 'hyphenate,'" according to a member of the committee.

The vote on the Americanism plank was unanimous.

At 2 o'clock this morning a fight was started in the committee on the Mexican plank, submitted by the sub-committee. The opposition centered on the shutting of the door completely against intervention, the sub-committee having approved the President's draft, which dwelt on the right of Mexico to manage its own affairs itself.

BRYAN'S VOICE RINGS  
IN WILSON'S PRAISE

Women Delegates Left Banner for  
"Wilson, Peace, Prosperity."

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The approach of the night session found an immense crowd besieging the doors of the Coliseum. Thousands packed the streets and drove slowly against the police guards.

At 9 P. M., when most of the new arrivals had reached the city, the crowd was still growing.

At 9 P. M., when most of the new arrivals had reached the city, the crowd was still growing.